

**EXTRA PRACTICE 14**  
**More on Graphing Linear Equations**  
**Use after Section 2.5**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Examples: Graph.

a)  $3x - 2y = 6$

To find the  $y$ -intercept,  
 let  $x = 0$ . Then solve for  $y$ :

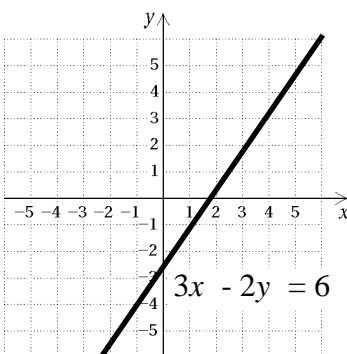
$$\begin{aligned} 3 \cdot 0 - 2y &= 6 \\ -2y &= 6 \\ y &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $(0, -3)$  is the  $y$ -intercept.  
 Plot both intercepts and a third  
 point  $(4, 3)$  as a check.

To find the  $x$ -intercept,  
 let  $y = 0$ . Then solve for  $x$ :

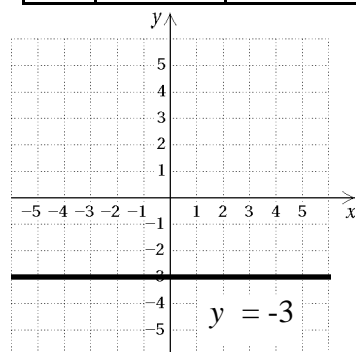
$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 2 \cdot 0 &= 6 \\ 3x &= 6 \\ x &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $(2, 0)$  is the  $x$ -intercept.



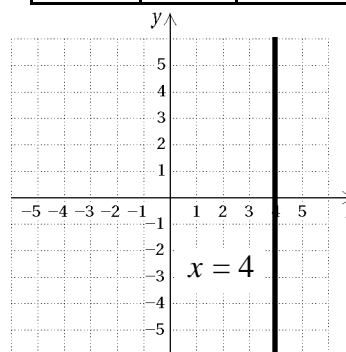
b)  $y = -3$

$x$	$y$	$(x, y)$
	$y = -3$	
-2	-3	$(-2, -3)$
0	-3	$(0, -3)$
4	-3	$(4, -3)$



c)  $x = 4$

$x$	$y$	$(x, y)$
$x = 4$		
4	-2	$(4, -2)$
4	0	$(4, 0)$
4	3	$(4, 3)$

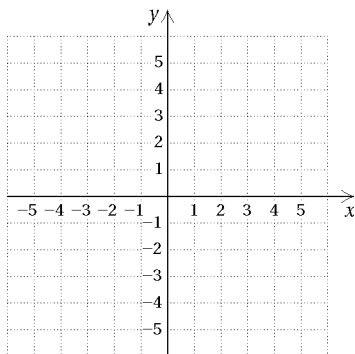


**EXTRA PRACTICE 14 (continued)**  
**More on Graphing Linear Equations**  
**Use after Section 2.5**

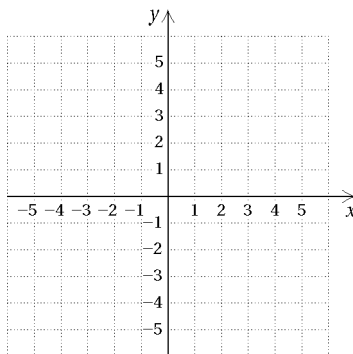
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Graph.

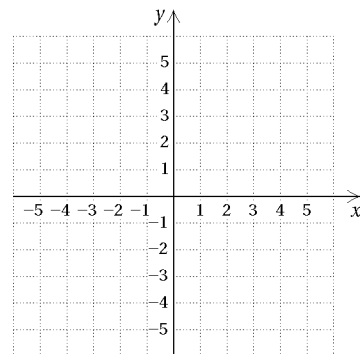
1.  $3x + 6y = 12$



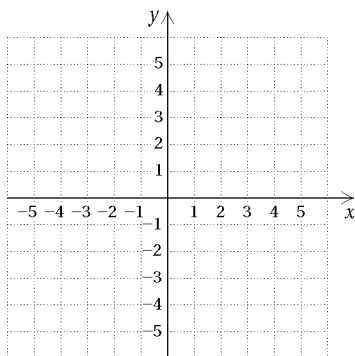
2.  $2x - 5y = 10$



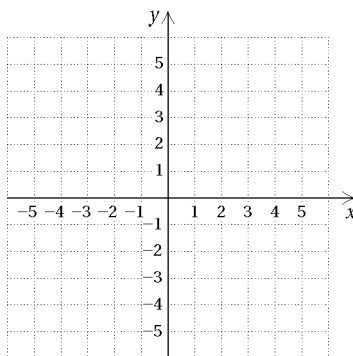
3.  $x - 3y = 6$



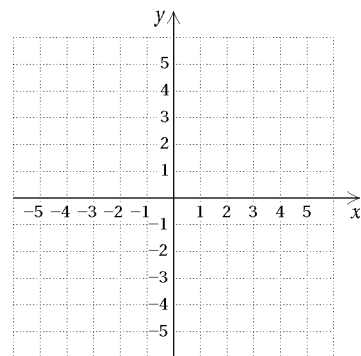
4.  $y = 2$



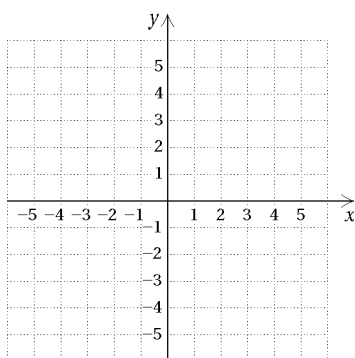
5.  $y = 3x + 1$



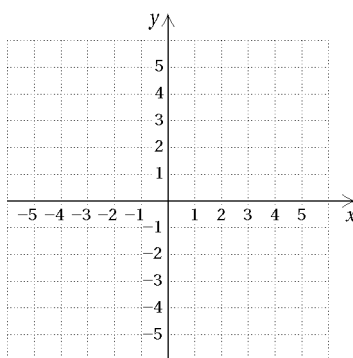
6.  $4x + 2y = 8$



7.  $x - y = 3$



8.  $x = -1$



9.  $5x + 3y = 15$

